

THE TIMES.

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THE TIMES COMPANY,
Richmond, Va.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1891.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Forecast: Virginia, fair, warmer; North Carolina, rain, warmer.

Dr. J. S. D. Cullen talks about Medical College Dispensary.—Mayor Ellison signs an ordinance.—Hon. Thomas Whitehead to lecture.—Irish Land League to meet.—Captain William H. Parker, Professor Fred W. Boatwright, and Miss Matoca Gay to lecture.—Street Committee and Committee on Grounds and Buildings to meet.—Engineers' Society.

VIRGINIA.

The Baltimore capitalists who own the Danville railroad were considering the subject of rebuilding yesterday.—Danville's reservoir is to be enlarged.—Sheriff Cartwright was arrested in Carter county, Tenn., charged with murder.—Mrs. Ann Morrison, who lives near Lynchburg, narrowly escaped death yesterday on a Norfolk and Western train.—Munroe, the murderer still hopes to get pardoned.—Tobacco sales in Lynchburg have been light during the past week.

WASHINGTON.

Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, a Republican, made a speech in the House yesterday highly eulogistic of ex-President Cleveland's position on the silver free coinage question.

NEW YORK.

A meeting of the Richmond Terminal will be held in a few days, at which important developments concerning the proposed railway deal are expected.—Smith M. Weed has been offered and will accept the presidency of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Railroad Company.—John Jacob Astor gave his farewell bachelor dinner yesterday evening.—There has been a decided action in England during the past week.—Jay Gould reached New York yesterday morning in good health.—Ex-President Norton, of the L. and N., will leave on a trip in Europe in a few days.—Judge C. S. Pratt was relieved of a bullet yesterday, which he carried for about twenty-five years.

PORTLAND.

Premier Rhodes has had several important interviews with Salisbury in reference to South Africa.—Austria is evincing uneasiness over the home rule movement.—The sewerage disposal system in Berlin is attracting attention.—The downfall of ex-Premier Crispien, of Italy, is hailed with delight by the Vatican.—English conservatism has not received a severe shock from the Gordon-Cumming scandal.—The report of the Atlantic liner's strike is not credited.

GENERAL.

The North Carolina Assembly passed a bill yesterday prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to minors.—A bill to incorporate the town of Trinity College was introduced.—A resolution was considered encouraging the World's Fair.—The slayer of Mayor Williams in Charlotte, N. C., has been captured.—A large building was destroyed by fire at Gilsonville, N. C., yesterday.—William Hyde was run over and killed by a Western North Carolina railroad train at Connolly's Spring yesterday.—A boiler explosion occurred at New Bern, N. C., Friday night, causing the loss of the life of George Moore.—Sam Brooks (colored) was murdered in Greensboro Friday night.

According to reports the general trade movement during the last week has been moderately active. There have been evidences of improvement in the iron trade and in some of the textile industries, and the merchandise distribution as a rule has compared favorably with that of the corresponding week last year. Viewing the entire range of trade and industry throughout the country, however, the situation shows less improvement than had been expected. The effects of the short grain crops of last year are manifest in the smaller movement at interior centres, in the decreased Eastern tonnage of the trunk lines, the decline in cereal exports, and a moderate shrinkage in general business at many points in the West. The South, however, with a cotton crop of nearly 8,000,000 bales, is still solid.

The nomination of McKinley in Ohio will force a fight on the tariff issue, since McKinley is nothing, if not tariff. The contest will therefore be somewhat national in its character, and, as such, will be watched with unusual interest. If tariff is beaten in Ohio it will indeed be wounded unto death in the house of its friends, and Republican defeat in 1892 will be rendered almost assured. If McKinley wins a decided victory, however, it will tend to inspire the protection party with new hope, and under these circumstances it is needless to remark that the protected monopolists will pour out money in McKinley's behalf like water.

A special arrangement with Messrs. Funk & Wagnall, publishers, we are enabled to present to our readers this morning copious extracts for the first time published, from Sir Edwin Arnold's beautiful poem, "The Light of the World." They will be well worth reading, and will more than compensate for the unusual space they occupy in our reading columns. The volume itself has not yet been prepared for the press.

Death is reaping in his harvest of old veterans of the war with a busy hand. The flags over the Federal buildings were hardly placed at half mast on account of Admiral Porter's death, before the demise of General Sherman was announced. In a very few years now the last participant of the recent war between the States will have passed away. But unfortunately the politicians will still survive.

The Astor-Willing marriage ceremony will take place next Tuesday at the Willing residence in Philadelphia, and it promises to be a grand affair. The bride-elect is perfectly willing to be Willing no longer, in consideration of a fortune of \$100,000,000.

It seems that even if all the Democratic members of Congress from Virginia are opposed to the proposed subsidy bill, its friends are not wholly without hope. Browne, Bowden, Langston, and Waddell will still support it.

The New York World is right. We shall all know a great deal better how much Mr. Cleveland's silver letter has injured his chances for 1892 when 1892 comes.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN.

After an illness of nearly a week, General William Tecumseh Sherman died yesterday afternoon at ten minutes before 2 o'clock. The event has been anticipated throughout the country for several days past, for from the first the General has been steadily growing worse, and though very contradictory bulletins have been sent out hourly from his bedside, the general tenor of the reports showed that there was but little to base hope upon and that death was only the matter of a very short time.

The North will go in the deepest mourning over General Sherman, for he was, undoubtedly by long odds, the best general officer which that section produced during the late war between the States—that is, after any Northern general was able to make any reputation at all. There were some better than he placed in command of the Northern armies at the beginning of the struggle; but they had tremendous difficulties to encounter. At that time, the flower of the South opposed them, and so long as that continued to be the case, even such an accomplished and brilliant commander as McClellan stood no chance. The transcendent genius of the Southern military leaders, backed up by the vigor and young manhood of the South, was more than a match for any army, no matter by whom commanded, which the North could put in the field against the Southern States. It was only after about three years of hard fighting—in which the South had to depend upon herself alone, and when every loss, even of a single man, was irreparable, while her enemies had the resources of the world to draw upon—that by sheer force of overwhelming numbers alone the Northern arms were enabled to gain prestige, and Northern generals to acquire some other reputation than that of being badly defeated. Nothing proves the truth of this more than the very career of General Sherman, for at the first battle of Manassas, where he commanded an independent battery of artillery, he was completely routed, and all his guns fell into the hands of the Southern army to be turned against himself.

Notwithstanding this, after Northern military leaders began to be able to gain repute, General Sherman was certainly the most capable of them all. It may not have required much acumen to know that his force was sufficiently large to be divided in two, and that one-half of it could safely be entrusted to watch the shattered remnants of Hood's army in Tennessee, while the other half could make an unobstructed march to the sea; but such as it did require Sherman possessed. He made his march through Georgia and South Carolina; captured Savannah and Charleston, and was then in position to sufficiently reinforce the already tremendous army of Grant to enable that general, after so many months of fruitless fighting and terrible losses, to overwhelm Gen. Lee.

While Sherman should be given due credit for all that he accomplished, however, the South cannot forget the useless vandalism and inhumanity which marked his progress. He himself said that "war was the science of barbarism," and he certainly lived up to that motto. The burning of Atlanta and Columbia, and the warfare thus made upon women and children and helpless non-combatants, were wholly inexcusable, and indefensible even as barbaric warfare. For this reason the South will willingly pay the memory of General Sherman such tribute as may be expected of her. She is ready to be governed by the spirit of charity, and say nothing except good of the dead. She is also ready to acknowledge that after the war was over, while the action of Grant, Sheridan, and others promoted and kept alive sectional hate and tended to further distress and oppress the South, he maintained at least a neutral position and did nothing to add to the humiliation of this section. Therefore the South is ready to accord to the dead warrior all that his valor and military prowess demand, and no more. If she should attempt to shed crocodile tears she would only sacrifice her own self-respect and justly excite the contempt of her enemies. Sherman was the record of all his deeds done in the body has passed away from the frailties, asperities and animosities of earth. May his soul rest in peace.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER OF FORTUNE.

When Mr. Cleveland transmitted his famous tariff message to Congress in the winter preceding his renomination for the Presidency, serious complaint was raised by an important section of the Democratic party that he had sprung the issue too suddenly and boldly upon the attention of the country, that the general sentiment of the party was not ripe for the universal acceptance in its ranks of the principles embodied in the message, and that the time allowed for the education of the people was entirely too short.

These uneasy forebodings seemed to be confirmed by the result of the last Presidential election, but the overwhelming victory of the Democratic party in the recent Congressional elections proved beyond the possibility of dispute that the message was published at an opportune moment, inasmuch as it required all the excitement of a Presidential campaign to bring the subject of which it treated, fully before the great masses of the American people. The triumph in the fall of 1890 is to be attributed principally to the educational influence of the active Presidential campaign in the fall of 1888.

In the silver letter which Mr. Cleveland addressed a few days ago to the meeting in the Cooper Union, he formulated a document of hardly less importance than his famous tariff measure. It has created a sensation nearly as profound, and it required just as much moral courage and strength of conviction to write it. It differs from the tariff measure, however, in one very weighty respect. It cannot be said that it was written and published at an inopportune moment. Not even the most relentless of his enemies in his own party can lay this charge at his door. It lacks little of two years before the next Presidential election takes place. In that comparatively long interval, the division in the Democratic party in connection with the financial question would, but for this emphatic expression of opinion on the part of Cleveland, have probably gone on widening until the hour of the Presidential nomination had been approached so near that it would have been impossible to heal the differences without dissensions that would have jeopardized success in the election.

The voice of Cleveland once more raises a great living issue for the members of his own party. With the Eastern States now declining to support a Democratic candidate who favors an unlimited coinage of silver, and with the Western States refusing to support a candidate who is opposed to such coinage, and with the South standing practically, whatever may be its financial leaning, in a neutral attitude, it is plain that there has either to be a compromise or a withdrawal from the extreme position with reference to free coinage.

The uncompromising letter of Mr. Cleveland is indirectly a great service to the party because it emphasizes the difference of opinion on a vital question, and tacitly enforces upon the attention of Democrats many months

before the Presidential election takes place the absolute necessity of a united party if the presidency is to be won in 1892. The inevitable effect of the ex-President's letter will be to weaken the cause of free coinage, and it will no doubt exert a powerful influence to hasten a final settlement of the financial question now agitating the minds of the people of the United States. It will have performed a work of incalculable value to the Democratic party, if it shall succeed in removing the spectre of dissension from its path before the Presidential election comes off.

TASK-MASTERS.

The highest organisms, the most delicate growths in nature, are most sensitive. The Almighty has made them to grow under His care, to feed by His appointment, and from His hand to expand and flourish in His light and pure air. That is one of the lessons that the lilies teach. Their beauty and glory come of their growing freely, without restraint, without any touch or interference, but in their own way, after their own heart, inspired, beautified, unfolded under nature's care. Manipulate them, touch them, try to confine or shape them after your ideas, and they droop and wither and die.

This is nature's teaching. And it runs all through life. The beautiful natures of children are often utterly warped and perverted and dwarfed by the unwise discipline and management and the peculiar notions of parents. Unnatural restraints and cruel requirements kill the buds of manhood, chill the natural warmth, check the energies, and blunt all the sensibilities in their very infancy.

Out in the world in the schools and colleges, all that is most lovable and most honorable, the seed and germ and tender sprouts of humanity are often crushed or ground up in the wheels and workings of a large classified school. The great machine must be worked economically; the nature must fit in the moulds; must adjust themselves to the models and be cramped or curtailed and altogether changed after the common fashion or general order; must be and do after the task-master's mind. Growth and general expansion are impossible under such conditions.

The task-master is the enemy of freedom and the maker of slaves. He teaches habits of obedience and service only. He easily becomes an autocrat and self-worshipper, and a machine himself, makes all about him mere machines. And his own narrow, small, and confined vision limits his knowledge, and becomes and then moulds the human material. He can conceive nothing beyond his range; the rules of grammar and dicta of professors, and glories to catch and confine all under his power in his little coop. He is Giant Hopelessness. The thought of a task-master is the horror of a free and fresh nature. It cannot work nor live under an eye that sees only little things, and in its own way, that watches every act. It is misery to be "cribbed, caged, and confined."

It is profoundly wise and divinely good that the Almighty made the controlling and governing principles and power of mankind, and the manifestations of his nature—light and love. And it was an honorable exhortation to the early Christians that they were to work not with eye service as men-pleasers; as to the Lord and not to men. And it is to the great honor of our own university that every young man is free. That his self-respect and manhood are relied upon that spring and manipulating are abhorred by professors and students; that natural sense and true and large manhood have the highest honor and kindest cherishing in the bosom of the "Alma Mater," the benign mother.

A FEELING REPLY.

It is not often that we have occasion to warmly commend either the words or the acts of Senator Sherman, but the letter, which he addressed on Friday to one of the leading New York papers for the purpose of correcting an erroneous statement as to an incident that had occurred in the sick chamber of General Sherman, arouses in his behalf a feeling of unaffected approval and sympathy.

It had been intimated in the Journal referred to that advantage had been taken of the Senator's absence from the bedside of his brother by the children of the latter to introduce a Roman Catholic priest into the chamber to administer the rite of extreme unction to the dying man in order to support a claim that he was a Romanist.

"It is well known," Senator Sherman wrote, "that the family of the General have been reared by their mother, a devoted Catholic, in her faith, and now cling to it. It is equally well known that General Sherman and myself, as well as all my mother's children, are, by inheritance, education and conviction, Christians, but not Catholics, and this has been openly avowed on all proper occasions by General Sherman, but he is too good a Christian and too humane a man to deny to his children the consolation of their religion. He was insensible at the time and apparently at the verge of death, but if he had been well and in the full exercise of his faculties, he would not have denied to them the consolation of the prayers and religious observances for their father of any class or denomination of Christian priests or preachers. Certainly, if I had been present I would, at the request of the family, have assented to and reverently shared in an appeal to the Almighty for the life here and hereafter of my brother, whether called a prayer or extreme unction, and whether uttered by a priest or a preacher, or any other good man who believed what he spoke and had an honest faith in his creed."

SOUTHSIDE TIMBER INTERESTS.

One of the most valuable interests of the South is its timber, and it is only comparatively recently that the full extent of the wealth in this respect which this section possesses has been clearly recognized by the Southern people—a fact which is due not only to the increasing demand from the North for the fine varieties of this branch of the natural products of our soil, but also to the enlarged facilities which have been created by the construction of railroads, which permits the timber that is found in hitherto inaccessible regions of our Southern country to be transported to market at a sufficiently low cost to leave a margin for profit.

Many parts of Virginia are notable for the magnificent forest growth which covers a very large area of the soil, and of none is this more strictly true than of the Southside. A most important proportion of the lands of this division of the Commonwealth is still in its original condition of forest. To some extent the most valuable timber has been cut down along the line of the different railroads which run through this section, but only a short distance back in the adjacent country, great bodies of timber of the finest character are still to be observed in almost unlimited number.

The wide division of country lying between the Danville, the Norfolk and Western and the Lynchburg and Durham roads is unsurpassed in the South in the magnificence, the extent and the variety of the forest growth, and the same is true of the country between the Danville railroad and the North Carolina line.

Much of the former section of country

is still very inaccessible to market on account of its constituting a broad triangle, bounded on either side by railroads, but with no line running directly across it. A proposition is now under advisement to build a railroad either from Farmville to Roanoke on a straight line or from Kersville to Roanoke, and if this road is constructed, of which there seems to be a brightening prospect, a division of country will be thrown open, which is of great importance on account both of its agricultural and its timber interests.

The principal danger to be anticipated now is that all the virgin forests of this part of Virginia will be materially injured by the owners in their desire to add to their incomes, allowing their forests to be indiscriminately pillaged upon the payment of a very small sum.

If the consumption of timber in the North continues at the present rate, it will not be very long before the timber on Southside lands, when it is of a superior quality, will very much exceed in actual value the soil itself. In 1880 the census estimate of the lumber, shingles, and other forest products turned out in the Southern States, amounted to \$44,972,003. By 1920 the value of the same products had expanded to \$192,122,100. The average price of Southern pine land alone had, in the course of the same length of time, risen from \$1.25 an acre to \$10.

Let these facts be borne in mind by the land owners of Southside Virginia, for in their forest they have a form of property which they should preserve with special care as a certain source of important pecuniary returns to the owners in the near future.

CREAM OF THE PRESS.

Comments by Leading Southern Journals on Cleveland's Silver Letter.

[Lynchburg Virginian.]

If Cleveland were a politician he would withhold or disguise his views, even if he did not change them, and fall in with the drift of public sentiment. But that is not Mr. Cleveland's way; he is not a politician, in the ordinary sense of the word, and doesn't resort to the wiles of the politician for his own personal ends. Like the manly, honorable, upright, frank, patriotic citizen that he is, he gives his honest opinion for what it is worth, apparently without a thought as to how it will affect his political future.

What a man he is! The grandest man in American politics today. Even his enemies, and he has many of them in his own party as well as in the ranks of the opposition, cannot but admire him for the courage of his convictions and his incorruptible integrity even while they deny him. All honor to him! Silver or no silver—we are in favor of silver—we say three cheers—three times three cheers—for Grover Cleveland! Long may he live to exemplify from American history the best and truest sense, whether he is ever President again or not. This, without regard to his availability as a candidate, we pay the tribute to the man, not to the candidate.

Not a Candidate for Renomination.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

The conclusion is inevitable that Mr. Cleveland is not and has not been a candidate for renomination, and he has taken this method of so asserting his position. It is not, as might be supposed by some who do not understand the situation, a roundabout way of announcing that he is not a candidate for the Democratic nomination in 1892. On the contrary, it is a peculiarly blunt and direct method, and the blindest newspaper scribbler in the country cannot misunderstand it. The West and the South are solid for the free coinage of silver, and the Democratic party is practically solid for it. The demand for the part of the people has become more overwhelming than the demand for tariff reform, and this is the most important and final of all issues. In the next campaign the Democratic party, having the people with it, will be solid for the free coinage of silver, the reform of the tariff, and home rule in the States, and Mr. Cleveland has announced in his letter that he cannot stand on a platform of this kind.

Speaks His Mind.

[Memphis Avalanche-Appel.]

Mr. Cleveland owes much of his success to his positiveness of opinion and his readiness to express himself. Through the sentimentality of the Democratic party is largely in favor of free coinage, according to the attitude of the Democratic Representatives in Congress on the question, Mr. Cleveland is not deterred from giving public expression to his opinion. He is not a man who speaks with his mind without regard to his own political future. The letter from him on the subject given this morning will be disappointing to the Western Democracy and to the Farmers' Alliance. Much as they may deprecate the position taken by Mr. Cleveland, they cannot fail to admire the courage and spirit which he displays in declaring his convictions. It may have an important effect upon political history. It may cause the silver West to combine against him, and may cost him a renomination, but he does not believe in the free coinage of silver, and does not hesitate to let the people know just what he thinks. He is a man of decisions or evasions. Such boldness is refreshing, to say the least, in this day when politicians trim and statesmen compromise or remain dumb. The particularly interesting thing to note will be the effect of his letter upon the Farmers' Alliance, which is thoroughly committed to the free coinage of silver. The response will be a most interesting reading. The movement to establish a third party will be accelerated. Possibly there may ensue party divisions on new lines. There's no telling.

The Most Available Candidate.

[Birmingham News.]

It is hardly to be doubted that the great State of New York—considered the pivotal State in the country, at least—is against the unlimited coinage of silver, and in this clearly in touch with Mr. Cleveland. This, it would appear, would greatly strengthen him in this quarter, where his political enemies have been insisting he was so weak.

The News still believes Mr. Cleveland is the most available Democratic standard-bearer, and will win in 1892. However, there is a long reach between now and 1892.

If Mr. Cleveland, when the National Democratic Convention shall assemble, cannot clearly align himself with the demands of his party—in short, if he cannot squarely stand on the platform adopted and faithfully carry out its provisions, then some other great Democratic statesman will have to lead the Democracy to victory. But Mr. Cleveland will stand with the Democracy.

Cleveland is true; his heart beats with the hearts of the masses, he will act candidly; he can be implicitly trusted, and the News repeats, he will be found faithful to every principle and promise in the platform of the national Democracy.

Courage of His Convictions.

[Wilmington (N. C.) Star.]

Mr. Cleveland has the courage of his convictions or he never would have written that letter to the meeting in New York called to protest against the Free Silver Coinage bill, planting himself squarely in opposition to that measure. In this he is consistent, for he has never failed to avow his opposition to free coinage. When he was President it was well known how he stood upon that question. It was reported some time ago that his views on this subject had undergone a change, and that he was a convert to the free coinage idea. His letter contradicts that. A man who was once a politician, and seeking to run with the current world, in the present condition of the case have trimmed and straddled the fence. But one of Cleveland's characteristics is to say what he thinks, and this is the trait which commands popular respect. We always know where to find him. As positive as his letter is, however, it is so qualified that it does not necessarily antagonize free coinage, although it does "unlimited" coinage, and this probably will be the outcome of the coinage question anyway, a compromise which will confine coinage to silver produced in America, which will in all probability prove satisfactory to the silver men. After all it is a question which hinges more on sectional than political lines.

Frank, Direct, Bold.

[Wilmington (N. C.) Messenger.]

Mr. Cleveland has taken open and decisive ground against the Free Coinage bill now be-

fore the Federal Congress. It is a characteristic letter, and it is the president of the New York Reform Club. It is frank, direct, bold. He does not hedge. He knows that he writes against his own interests. He will probably much affect his chances for nomination for the Presidency, but he does not hedge or resort to circumlocution. He declares squarely that the principles of the Free Coinage bill are "dangerous and reckless." That letter will probably lose him many votes in the National Convention, and may even defeat his nomination.

We are not urging for or against the bill, but stating our view of the character of his letter, and its probable or possible results, as it affects his candidacy for the nomination of the Democracy in 1892. His letter will strengthen him in the Eastern States, but damage his prospects in the South and in the West. That it appears to us to be outlook at this writing, as we speculate.

A Great Disappointment.

[Atlanta Journal.]

This letter will be a great disappointment to the many thousands of friends of Mr. Cleveland, especially in the North and South, who have taken hope from Senator Vest's statement that he had "modified his views" on the silver question. They fondly hoped that this meant that he recognized the changed condition of money matters since his administration, as evidenced by the late great monetary pressure and large escape from a business crash—hoping, too, that the semi-fatal operation of the act of last year increasing the silver coinage would serve to dispel the fears of its opponents.

Disappointing as this letter is, we can but admire the explicitness and frankness with which Mr. Cleveland states his position. The letter is in full accord with the boldness and candor which have marked his whole public course, and will not sully his reputation as a "Statesman, yet friend to truth, in action faithful and in honor clear."

MORE KIND WORDS.

Our Contemporaries Still Complimenting "The Times" and Its Enterprise. [Pulaski News.]

THE RICHMOND TIMES came out Sunday as a sixteen page paper, printed on one of Hoe's latest patent improved double stereotype perfecting printing machines with folder at each end, having a capacity of 48,000 copies per hour. The paper is issued from the new Times building, one of the handsomest and best equipped publishing houses in the South. The Times will appear regularly as an 8-page paper. It has a very metropolitan air, says that it is of a vastly higher tone than the Northern metropolitan sheets, and is a credit to Virginia journalism.

Everything New and Bright.

[Rockbridge News.]

The Sunday edition of this sterling paper was the first number of its fifth volume. This number is a sixteen page paper, and everything about it is new and bright. The Times is now issued from its splendid new six-story building, and is printed on one of Hoe's most improved presses, which is capable of printing, folding and counting 48,000 papers per hour. It has for a long time showed a steady growth in the interest of its contents and in the enterprise of its management. Now with all its new facilities, there is nothing to prevent it from becoming one of the leading papers of the South.

To Be Congratulated.

[Louisa County News.]

THE RICHMOND TIMES is to be congratulated upon its perfection as a newspaper since getting into its new quarters. The South has a great paper in The Times. It supplies along-felt want, and we wish it very great success.

Foremost in the Country.

[Manassas Gazette.]

Improvements have been made in The Richmond Times from time to time, and it is now the first number of its fifth volume. Last Sunday's edition was composed of sixteen pages, which, taken altogether, presented a most pleasing and attractive appearance. The Times has just taken possession of its new building, and has put in a "Hoe" perfecting printing press, which is capable of printing, folding and counting 48,000 papers per hour, besides having possessed itself of all the latest facilities for publishing a first-class paper.

An Undisputed Leader.

[Campbell Record.]

THE RICHMOND TIMES came out Sunday as a sixteen-page sheet, assuming the full proportions of metropolitan journalism. The Times has just moved into its new and commodious building and used for the first time the new Hoe perfecting press, which can print and fold 48,000 folio sheets per hour. The Times is only four years old, and has now attained the position of undisputed leader in Virginia journalism. This journal is a credit not only to Richmond, but to the State. And the best of it is that this able and fearless exponent of the Democratic opinion is as sound and reliable as it is enterprising. Long may it live and prosper.

THE SOUTHERN MAGAZINE.

Estimates of the Probable Cost of Its Publication.

The following letters will assist in answering the number of inquiries which have been received at this office, as to the probable cost of a Southern Magazine:

New York, January 31st, 1891.
Dear Sirs,—We have your letter of January 28th, in which you make inquiry with regard to the expense of conducting a magazine. The conditions of such an undertaking vary so greatly that it is quite impossible for us to give you a precise answer.

The expense of manufacture can readily be calculated by conferring with the paper makers and printers, and in making the ordinary estimates. As for price paid for literary material, that is a question that you will have to decide for yourself. The limit of expense in such a venture must be regulated largely by the revenue that you can feel safe to count upon from subscription and the ordinary patronage.

Yours truly,
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.

ANOTHER ESTIMATE.

New York, Feb. 3, 1891.

"THE TIMES," Richmond, Va.
Dear Sirs,—Your letter of the 28th ultimo is received.

The cost of publishing a periodical depends very much upon its character, illustrations, size of the edition, etc., and we cannot very well give you any detailed figures. That you may have, however, some idea of the cost of publishing one like "The Century," the following slip is sent you from a recent article on the subject published in one of the New York papers: In 1876, the illustrations of a single issue of the Century seldom cost more than \$1,500 or \$1,700, and the November number of 1878 cost only \$2,922 for the cuts. Now the illustrations of single articles are as much as those of many whole numbers then. The California illustrations in the November number, just issued, cost over \$2,000, and the entire cost of the cuts in that number was nearly \$8,000. From each one of Mr. Colver's engravings, the late Masters about \$300 is spent—this figure being by no means unusual for single pictures. The cost of illustrations for such a series as Mr. Koman's recent Siberian papers was about \$25,000. The illustrations entail upon the company an extra expense for fine paper, printing and art supervision, which is nearly equal to the cost of the drawings and the engraving. When you add to this the cost of the paper, the covers, which is never less than ten dollars a page and often a hundred, we gain an idea of the cost of getting out a magazine like the Century.

Very truly yours,

THE CENTURY COMPANY.

Frank Scott, treasurer.

Attention, Carpenters!

Attend regular meeting of your Union, No. 132, at Wilkinson's Hall, Monday evening, February 16th, at 7:30 o'clock. Business of importance.

Recording Secretary.

Corner-Stone Laying Tuesday Afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The corner-stone of the East Richmond Woolen Mill will be laid Tuesday afternoon. Hack and carts will be in front of office, on East Main street, at 1 o'clock, and interested persons to the grounds. Photographer will be on hand.

The file is removed, the head cleared, and digested by a restored by Simmons Live Regulator.

Meysers - 6th & Broad.



THIS ADVERTISEMENT TREATS OF
Bargain Embroideries.
Infants' Cloaks.
Ladies' Blazers.
Curtain Draperies.
Wash Dress Fabrics.
Floor Matting.
Window Shades.

THE INKISH OF NEW SPRING GOOD THIS PAST WEEK HAS BEEN A MENDOUS, AND IF YOU WILL KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN IN AROUND OUR STORE YOU WILL FIND THE OPPORTUNITIES OF PURCHASING MANY BARGAINS FOR YOUR FUTURE NEEDS THAT NEVER SEEM TO DEFERRED DURING THE LATTER AND BUSIEST PART OF THE SEASON.

BARGAIN EMBROID